

The Indiana Commission to Combat Drug Abuse



Behavioral Health Division

Comprehensive Community Plan

County: Marion

LCC Name: Marion County Prevention Alliance

LCC Contact: Michaelangelo McClendon, M.S.

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County Commissioners: Joseph O' Conner, Barbra Lawrence, Julie Voorhies

Address: 200 E. Washington Street, Ste. 841

City: Indianapolis

Zip Code: 46204

Vision Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's vision statement?

A healthier safer Marion County by 2030.

Mission Statement

What is your Local Coordinating Council's mission statement?

The Mission of Marion County Prevention Alliance is to prevent drug use among Marion County residents using effective drug prevention strategies, education and advocacy.

Membership List					
#	Name	Organization	Race	Gender	Category
1	Anthony Burke	Marion County Public Health Department (MCPHD)	AA	Male	State, local, and tribal agencies with expertise in substance abuse
2	Cynthia Oda	Oda Enterprises	AA	Female	Business
3	Amanda Billman	Marion County Public Health Department (MCPHD)	Cau	Female	Local Government
4	Suzanne Clifford	Give an Hour	Cau	Female	Youth Serving Agency
5	Catherine Woodard	Indiana Wesleyan University	AA	Female	University
6	Stacy Totten	Landmark Recovery	Cau	Female	Other organizations involved in reducing substance abuse
7	Annie Robinson	St. Paul's AME Church	AA	Female	Faith/Community Based Organization
8	Mary F. Giesel	Aspire Indiana Health	Cau	Female	Healthcare Agency
9	Cory Busk	The New Day Center	Cau	Male	Healthcare/Recovery
10	Kelly Ivey	Decatur Township Drug-Free Coalition (DFC)	Cau	Female	Other organizations involved in reducing substance abuse
11	Suzy Pierce	John P. Craine House	Cau	Female	Other organizations involved in reducing substance abuse
12	Isha Wesley	Minority Recovery Collective Inc. (MRCI)	AA	Female	Other organizations involved in reducing substance abuse
13	Dr. Ramone Batts	Martin University	AA	Male	University & Faith Based

14	La Keisha Jackson	City of Indianapolis	AA	Female	City Councilor/local policy maker
15	Zainab Manzoor	Marion County Public Health Department	South Asian	Female	Local Government & Public Safety
16	Brian Weir-Harden	Barnes & Thornburg LLP	AA	Male	Law
17	Julie Saetre	Kiwanis International	Cau	Female	Media and Youth Service Agency
18	Sandy Jeffers	Pathway to Recovery	Cau	Female	Recovery & Housing Insecurity
19	Nichelle Leavell	Experience Strength and Hope	AA	Female	Youth Recovery
20	Sarah Austin	Hamilton Center	Cau	Female	Mental Health
21	Tim Nowak	John H. Boner Community Center	Cau	Male	Youth Service Agency
22	Amanda Joseph	Marion County Prevention Alliance	South Asian	Binary	Community Coalition & LGBTQTAI+ Advocacy
23	Catharine Vreede	Marion County Public Health Department	Cau	Female	Local Government
24	Sarah Grubb	Marion County Public Health Department	Cau	Female	Local Government
25	Meredith Canada	CDC Foundation & Indiana HIDTA	Cau	Female	State Government
26	Michelle Quarles	Indiana Army National Guard	AA	Female	Federal Government & Counterdrug Taskforce
27	Yadira Villatoro	St. Anthony Catholic Church	His	Female	Faith Based
28	Shannon Garvey	Marion County	Cau	Female	Law

		Prosecutors Office			
29	Brittany Gore	Marion County Sheriff Department	Cau	Female	Law Enforcement
30					

LCC Meeting Schedule:
Please provide the months the LCC meets throughout the year: March 16, 2023, May 18th, 2023, July 20th, 2023, September 21st, 2023, October 19th, 2023, and November 16th, 2023. Each meeting is held as a hybrid (both virtually and in-person in our offices) from 11:30 am to 1:00 pm.

II. Community Needs Assessment

The first step in developing an effective substance use and misuse reduction plan is to assess your community. A community assessment tells you about your community’s readiness to implement prevention, treatment, and justice-related programs to address substance use and misuse. An assessment also provides an overview of the risk and protective factors present in the community, helping your coalition plan more effectively.

Community Profile

County Name Marion
County Population 969,466
Schools in the community 11 School Districts: Beech Grove, Speedway, Franklin Townships, Indianapolis Public Schools, Decatur Township, Lawrence Township, Perry Township, Pike Township, Washington Township, and Wayne Township
Medical care providers in the community (hospitals, health care centers, medical centers/clinics, etc.)

Health and Hospital Corp, Community Hospitals (East, North, South) Ascension Health, Eskenazi Health, IU Health Methodist, Kindred Hospital, Rehabilitation Hospital of Indiana, IU Health University
Mental health care providers in the community (hospitals with psychiatric/behavioral health units, mental health clinics, private/public providers, etc.) Hamilton Center, Inc., Cummins Behavioral Health Systems, Inc., Community Hospitals of Indiana, Inc. DBA: Gallahue Mental Health Center, Adult and Child Mental Health Center, Inc., Aspire Indiana, Inc., Eskenazi Midtown Community Mental Health Center, The Villages of Indiana, Inc. Healing Solutions Inc.
Service agencies/organizations Boys and Girls Club, YMCA of Central Indiana, John Bonner Community Center, Crooked Creek Community Center, Indianapolis Park District, Afterschool Coalition, Martin Luther King Jr. Community Center, Edna Martin Community Center, DCS, CICOA
Local media outlets that reach the community Indiana Business Journal, WISH TV, WBAL TV, WRTV, WXIN, WTTV, WTHR, WFYI Public Media, Indianapolis Recorder, Indianapolis Star
What are the substances that are most problematic in your community? Alcohol, Marijuana (including synthetic marijuana i.e., spice), opioids and illicit drugs (including synthetic opioids).
List all substance use/misuse services/activities/programs presently taking place in the community Agape Treatment Centers, Indianapolis Treatment Centers, Fairbanks Treatment Centers, Options Treatment, Evolve Indy, Aspire Health, American Behavioral Health, Bridges of Hope LLC, Cleanslate Centers East & North, Emberwood Center, Life Recovery Center, Riley Hospital for Children, Salvation Army Harbor Light Center, Tara Treatment, Wheeler Mission-Addictions Recovery Program, Indianapolis Counseling Center , Recovery Centers of America, Minority Recovery Collective Inc., Pathways to Recovery, Dove Recovery Services and Craine House

Community Risk and Protective Factors

Use the list of risk and protective factors to identify those present in your community. Identify the resources/assets and limitations/gaps that exist in your community related to each. The lists are not all-inclusive and others may apply.

Risk Factors Examples: trauma and toxic stressors; poverty violence; neighborhood characteristics; low neighborhood attachment; community disorganization; community norms and laws favorable toward drug use, firearms, and crime; availability of alcohol and other drugs; weak family relationships; family substance use; peer substance use; mental health problems; families moving frequently from home to home; limited prevention and recovery resources.

Protective Factors Examples: strong family relationships; neighborhood economic viability; low childhood stress; access to health care; access to mental health care; community-based interventions; restricted access to alcohol and other drugs including restrictive laws and excise taxes; safe, supportive, and connected neighborhoods; meaningful youth engagement opportunities; local policies and practices that support healthy norms and child-youth programs; positive connection to adults.¹

Risk Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
1. Early initiation of drug use	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention agencies with youth programming 2. County based community coalitions. 3. Evidenced Based & Promising Programs for youth. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of funding directed to early intervention of substance misuse. 2. Lack of Evidenced Based Programs for early youth intervention. 3. Lack of school's participation in Indiana Youth Survey
2. Limited access to early substance misuse prevention resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Multiple nonprofits for Substance misuse 2. Strong State and local agencies i.e., DHMA, DOE. 3. Higher number of Certified and Trained Prevention Specialist in Marion County 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Insufficient funding directed to youth early interventions. 2. Lack of state and local driven data for adequate outcomes. 3. Lack of peer leadership in substance misuse prevention.
3. Health inequities in communities of color in Marion County	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State and local initiatives to decrease health equities in Marion County. 2. Increased resources and accessibility to health and wellness for communities of color. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Previous efforts have not increased health equity outcomes in communities of color. 2. Lack of state enforcement of policies for health equity

¹Risk and protective factors extracted from IUPUI Center for Health Policy Community Conditions Favorable for Substance Use, April 2018.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Accessibility to funding specific for combating Health inequities for communities of color. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Institutionalized racism across state and local systems in Marion County.
Protective Factors	Resources/Assets	Limitations/Gaps
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community rewards for prosocial involvement 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recovery Hubs and sober living spaces 2. Reduction in community violence. 3. State and local stakeholder's acknowledgements 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of certified sober community spaces. 2. Lack of positive interaction from Law Enforcement. 3. Lack of positive marketing for sober living.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Interaction with prosocial peers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Positive peer training programs. 2. Local support groups. 3. Local sober gathering spaces for peer-to-peer interactions. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of diverse certified training youth peer prevention. 2. Lack of known support groups for youth in recovery or at risk of substance misuse. 3. Lack of certified safe spaces for youth and adults at risk for substance misuse.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. SUD treatment and recovery centers 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peer based referral programs. 2. Accessible treatment programs and strategies 3. Multiple treatment options. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of low to no cost treatment facilities in communities of color. 2. No targeted treatment or recovery strategies for communities of color. 3. Lack of marketing to communities identified as vulnerable or inadequate health equity.

III. Making A Community Action Plan

Now that you have completed a community assessment and have identified the risk and protective factors that exist, you can develop a plan of action. The Comprehensive Community Plan (CCP) is a systematic and community-driven gathering, analysis, and reporting of community-level indicators for the purpose of identifying and addressing local substance use problems.

Step 1: Create problem statements, and ensure problems statements are in line with statutory requirements

Step 2: Ensure your problem statements are evidence-informed, then prioritize

Step 3: Brainstorm what can be done about each

Step 4: Prioritize your list, and develop SMART goal statements for each

Step 5: List the steps to achieve each goal

Step 1: Create + Categorize Problem Statements

Create problem statements as they relate to each of the identified risk factors.

Risk Factors	Problem Statement(s)
1. Early initiation of drug use	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marion County youth begin substance use at an earlier age than state average. 2. Marion County youth born with substance use disorder is higher than state average. 3. Marion County youth continue to have a higher risk of use from environmental stressors.
4. Limited access to early substance misuse prevention resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marion County alcohol outlets continue to outnumber the state outlets. 2. Marion County youth perceive marijuana use to be non-problematic and non-harmful. 3. Marion County continues to have higher rates of overdoses related to both opioids and synthetic opioids.
5. Health inequities in communities of color in Marion County	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marion County continues to see higher rates of overdoses in communities of color. 2. Communities with higher rates of poverty experiences higher rates of crime, substance misuse and violence in Marion County. 3. Marion County poverty-stricken communities have higher rates of housing insecurity.

Step 2: Evidence-Informed Problem Statements

Identify your top three problem statements using local or state data. Ensure that there is a problem statement for each co-equal funding category (e.g., prevention/education; intervention/treatment; and criminal justice services and activities).

Problem Statements	Data That Establishes Problem	Data Source
<p>1. Marion County youth continue to have a higher risk of use from environmental stressors.</p>	<p>IYS reports in 2022 monthly a 2.4% of 6th graders use rate of Prescription Drugs is higher than the state percentage of 2.3%</p> <p>Marion Co 11th graders report monthly use rate 16.3% marijuana use the state use rate is 10.6% 11th graders.</p> <p>57.1% of Indiana 7th graders report feeling hopeless and sad And 53.5 % of 12th graders report feeling hopeless and sad</p>	<p>https://inys.indiana.edu/docs/survey/indianaYouthSurvey_2022.pdf</p> <p>https://infogram.com/iyi-county-dashboard-1h9j6qgez0w854g?live</p>
<p>2. Marion County continues to have higher rates of overdoses related to both opioids and synthetic opioids.</p>	<p>According to Indiana Department of Health in 2022, Marion County reported 458 overdose deaths related to any drug</p> <p>According to Marion County Department of Health reports since 2021 there has been an average of 2-3 overdoses in Marion County and reports an increase in communities of</p>	<p>https://www.in.gov/health/overdose-prevention/overdose-surveillance/toolkit/</p> <p>https://marionhealth.org/od2a/</p>

	poverty and of color.	
3. Communities with higher rates of poverty experiences higher rates of crime, substance misuse and violence in Marion County.	According to SAVI data in 2021 reports 34% of families in Marion County are living below the state poverty rate of 185%	https://betaprofiles.savi.org/topics/dashboard.html?TOPICID=1000081&geoid=2&geolocid=18097

Step 3: Brainstorm

Consider the resources/assets and limitations/gaps that were identified for each risk factor, and list what actions can be taken for each identified problem statement.

Problem Statements	What can be done (action)?
1. Marion County youth continue to have a higher risk of use from environmental stressors.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create community coalition for parents to promote healthier families' environmental strategies. 2. Provide EBP for youth as early as 1st grade if none exists use promising programs. 3. Work with local institutions to develop surveys to collect data to support the need for EBP for early childhood ages.
2. Marion County continues to have higher rates of overdoses related to both opioids and synthetic opioids.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MCPA can provide harm reduction education and training during LCC meetings. 2. Develop an informed peer led environmental strategy in Marion County for overdose prevention. 3. Advocate for EBP specially for synthetic opioids to partner with recover efforts in Marion County.

<p>3 Communities with higher rates of poverty experiences higher rates of crime, substance misuse and violence in Marion County.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase accessibility to livable wages for impoverished residents of Marion County opportunity to decrease incidents of crime and violence. 2. Partner with community-based agencies to support decreasing the number of housing insecure individuals and families in Marion County. 3. Advocate for state and local policies to provide Healthy equity for all Marion County Residents.
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Step 4: Develop SMART Goal Statements

For each problem statement, prioritize your list of what can be done. Choose your top two actions for each. Then, develop goal statements that demonstrate what change you hope to achieve and by when you hope to achieve it.

<p>Problem Statement #1</p>
<p>Goal 1 Increase Environmental strategies on East side of Indianapolis for youth ages 10 to 17 years old by 2.5% in 2024. This will be known by the Indian Youth Survey. If a 2.5% increase isn't achieved the LCC will re-evaluate within the year and adjust the goal.</p>
<p>Goal 2 Reduce substance misuse incidence rates in Marion County youth aged 10 to 17 years old by 2.5% by 2024. This will be known by the Indian Youth Survey. If a 2.5% increase isn't achieved the LCC will re-evaluate within the year and adjust the goal.</p>
<p>Problem Statement #2</p>
<p>Goal 1 Increase harm reduction efforts in Marion County to reduce overdoses by 2.5% in 2024. This will be known by the Marion County Overdose 2 Data overdose heat maps. If a 2.5% increase isn't achieved the LCC will re-evaluate within the year and adjust the goal.</p>
<p>Goal 2 Increase access to overdose reversal medications to communities of color by 5% in Marion County in 2024. This will be known by the Marion County Overdose 2 Data overdose heat maps. If a 5% increase isn't achieved the LCC will re-evaluate within the year and adjust the goal.</p>
<p>Problem Statement #3</p>

Goal 1 Reduce incidents of crime by 2.5% in 2024 in neighborhoods identified as impoverished.
Goal 2 Increase EBP to reduce substance misuse in impoverished Indianapolis neighborhoods by 3.0% in 2024.

Step 5: Plans to Achieve Goals

For each goal, list the steps required to achieve each

Problem Statement #1	Steps
Goal 1 Increase Environmental strategies on East side of Indianapolis for youth ages 10 to 17 years old by 2.5% in 2024.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluate strategies for youth on the east side of Indianapolis for effective environmental change. 2. Determine gaps in EBP strategies for Indianapolis youth aged 10 to 17 years old in east side neighborhoods. 3. Provide marketing tools for youth aged 10 to 17 years old to develop community based environmental strategies that can create policy changes for youth access to all substances in Marion County.
Goal 2 Reduce substance misuse incidence rates in Marion County youth aged 10 to 17 years old by 2.5% by 2024.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a youth led coalition to advise LCC on prevention programs for Marion County youth. 2. Increase prevention programs in Indianapolis to promote lowering youth use rates. 3. Engage IPS to gain access to provide education and prevention resources to youth in IPS middle and high schools.
Problem Statement #2	Steps
Goal 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. LCC to develop harmful reduction training to educate

<p>Increase harm reduction efforts in Marion County to reduce overdoses by 2.5% in 2024. This will be known by the Marion County Overdose 2 Data overdose heat maps. If a 2.5% increase isn't achieved the LCC will re-evaluate within the year and adjust the goal.</p>	<p>coalition and citizens in Marion County to increase overdose awareness.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Distribute Narcan and fentanyl educational material to provide cultural intelligent material t promote awareness of overdoses. 3. Develop and promote harmful reduction campaigns to increase overdose prevention efforts in Indianapolis for all of Marion County.
<p>Goal 2 Increase access to overdose reversal medications to communities of color by 5% in Marion County in 2024. This will be known by the Marion County Overdose 2 Data overdose heat maps. If a 5% increase isn't achieved the LCC will re-evaluate within the year and adjust the goal.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop marketing campaigns to inform communities of color the increasing rates of overdoses to increase awareness and prevention efforts. 2. Distribute Narcan and fentanyl testing strips to reduce overdoses in Marion County. 3. Develop strategies to address gaps in Marion County overdoses heat map to address the increase in overdoses in communities of color.
<p>Problem Statement #3</p>	<p>Steps</p>
<p>Goal 1 Reduce incidents of crime by 2.5% in 2024 in neighborhoods identified as impoverished. This will be known by the Marion County SAVI data. If a 2.5% increase isn't achieved the LCC will re-evaluate within the year and adjust the goal.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop community partnerships with local law enforcement to evaluate EBP for crime prevention. 2. Evaluate local law enforcement perception of crime and the link to impoverished communities in Marion County. 3. Develop a crime prevention committee on the LCC to review crime statistics and the

	correlation to substance misuse and poverty in Marion County.
<p>Goal 2 Increase EBP to reduce substance misuse in impoverished Indianapolis neighborhoods by 3.0% in 2024.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluate and research EBP that address SUD and poverty to increase EBP in neighborhoods that have a high rate of persons living below the 185% poverty rate. 2. Develop and create marketing campaign to provide substance misuse programs to low incoming housing complexes in Marion County. 3. LCC to evaluate EBP for communities of color specifically i.e., Strengthening Families for African American Families etc.

IV. Fund Document

The fund document allows the LCC to provide finances available to the coalition at the beginning of the year. The fund document gauges an LCC's fiscal wellness to empower their implementation of growth within their community. The fund document also ensures LCCs meet the statutory requirement of funding

programs within the three categories of (1) Prevention/Education, (2) Treatment/Intervention, and (3) Criminal Justice Services and Activities (IC 5-2-11-5).

Funding Profile		
1	Amount deposited into the County DFC Fund from fees collected last year:	\$200,000.00
2	Amount of unused funds from last year that will roll over into this year:	\$0.00
3	Total funds available for programs and administrative costs for this year (Line 1 + Line 2):	\$200,000.00
4	Amount of funds granted last year:	\$200,000.00
Additional Funding Sources (if no money is received, please enter \$0.00)		
A	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA):	\$0.00
B	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):	\$0.00
C	Bureau of Justice Administration (BJA):	\$0.00
D	Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP):	\$0.00
E	Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH):	\$0.00
F	Indiana Department of Education (DOE):	\$0.00
G	Indiana Division of Mental Health and Addiction (DMHA):	\$0.00
H	Indiana Family and Social Services Administration (FSSA):	\$0.00
I	Local entities:	\$0.00
J	Other:	\$0.00
Categorical Funding Allocations		
Prevention/Education: \$ 50,000.00	Intervention/Treatment: \$50,000.00	Justice Services: \$50,000.00
Funding allotted to Administrative costs: \$50,000.00		
<i>Itemized list of what is being funded</i>		<i>Amount (\$100.00)</i>
Coordinator compensation		\$50,000.00
Office supplies		\$0.00
Funding Allocations by Goal per Problem Statement:		
Problem Statement #1	Problem Statement #2	Problem Statement #3
Goal 1: \$ 25,000.00	Goal 1: \$ 26,000.00	Goal 1: \$ 20,800.00
Goal 2: \$ 25,000.00	Goal 2: \$ 24,000.00	Goal 2: \$ 29,200.00